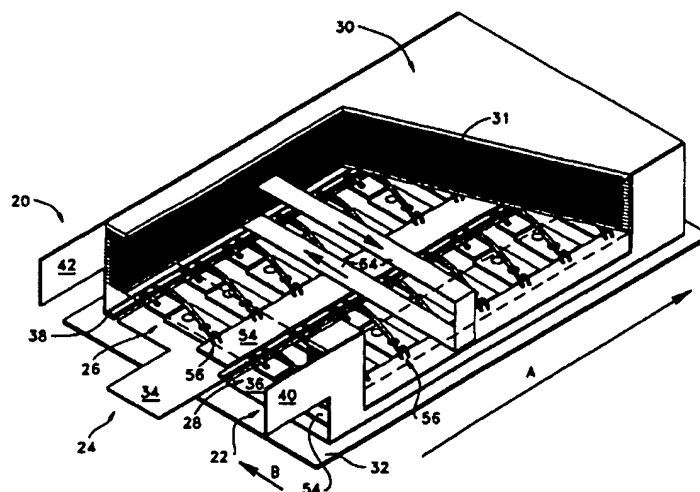




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>H02M 7/00</b>		<b>A1</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 98/04029</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 29 January 1998 (29.01.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/CA97/00459 (22) International Filing Date: 25 June 1997 (25.06.97) (30) Priority Data: 60/022,259 22 July 1996 (22.07.96) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): HYDRO-QUEBEC [CA/CA]; 75 West René-Lévesque Boulevard, Montréal, Québec H2Z 1A4 (CA). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): FRANCOEUR, Bruno [CA/CA]; 971 Galilée, Beloeil, Québec J3G 6M1 (CA). COUTURE, Pierre [CA/CA]; 1027 Jean-Bochart, Boucherville, Québec J4B 4A4 (CA). (74) Agent: PROVOST, Alain; Robic, 55 St. Jacques, Montréal, Québec H2Y 3X2 (CA).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  Published With international search report.	

(54) Title: LOW STRAY INTERCONNECTION INDUCTANCE POWER CONVERTING MODULE FOR CONVERTING A DC VOLTAGE INTO AN AC VOLTAGE, AND A METHOD THEREFOR



## (57) Abstract

The low stray interconnection power converting module is for converting a DC voltage into an AC voltage. It comprises two DC voltage terminals for receiving the DC voltage, an AC voltage terminal for delivering the AC voltage, and a half-bridge including a pair of power switching elements connected as a series totem pole between the DC voltage terminals via the AC voltage terminal. It also comprises a decoupling device for decoupling the half-bridge. The decoupling device comprises a series of at least two adjacent superimposed electrode plates separated by a dielectric material and extending proximately in overlapping relation with the half-bridge. Each of the adjacent electrode plates is connected to a different one of the DC terminals. The electrode plates form with the two power switching elements, the DC terminals and the AC terminal, a reduced cross section belt-like current closed loop by which a low stray interconnection inductance power converting module is obtained.